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TEXT OF LATEST NOTE TO GERMANY

U. S. TO CONTINUE TO CONTEND FOR FREEDOM OF SEAS

NOTE REGARDED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AS MOST EMPHATIC PRO-NOUNCEMENT BY U. S. SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR

REPEATS DEMAND FOR REPARATION

Points Out That Germany Should Abandon Retaliatory Measures If Lives of Neutrals Must Be Jeopardized—Repetition of Lusitania Incident Would Be Considered "Deliberately Unfriendly Act"—U. S. Can't Discuss Acts of Great Britain Because They Are Irrelevant to Question.

Washington, July 23.—The American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin today and made public here tonight, reveals that Germany has been informed that it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by German naval commanders of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. In diplomatic and official quarters it is regarded as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement by the United States since the beginning of the correspondence with European belligerents.

Wilson returned to Coraiah tonight. On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as retaliatory moves against Great Britain, United States expresses the belief that Germany will no longer refuse from allowing the seizure of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania, or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, also so far as reparation can be made, for the needless destruction of human life by illegal act. Referring to Germany's hope that the freedom of the seas be established the United States offers to assist as a common friend.

The German note of July 8th is declared "very unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but on the contrary arranges for a partial suspension of those principles." Stating that defense of the act as a retaliatory is an admission of its illegality, the United States argues it can't discuss the acts of Great Britain or any other belligerent because it regards them irrelevant to the question.

Pointing out that a belligerent should give up retaliations if it can't conduct them without injuring the lives of neutrals the note declares that persistence in such measures under the circumstances would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral government affected.

The United States recalls the unusual conditions but can't consent to the abatement of any rights of its citizens. It also points out that submarines have shown they can sink ships in accord with international law.

Text of Note.
The text of the note follows:
Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 21, 1915.
You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister for foreign affairs:

"The note of the imperial government dated 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States and its regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually sets them aside.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government had addressed to the imperial German government with regard to its announcement of the war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas. The principle that the high seas are free and that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation in person or act beyond the law and defense of the act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

Germany Not Exempt.
The United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in a large degree exempt from obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it declares the policy and practice of the government of

Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

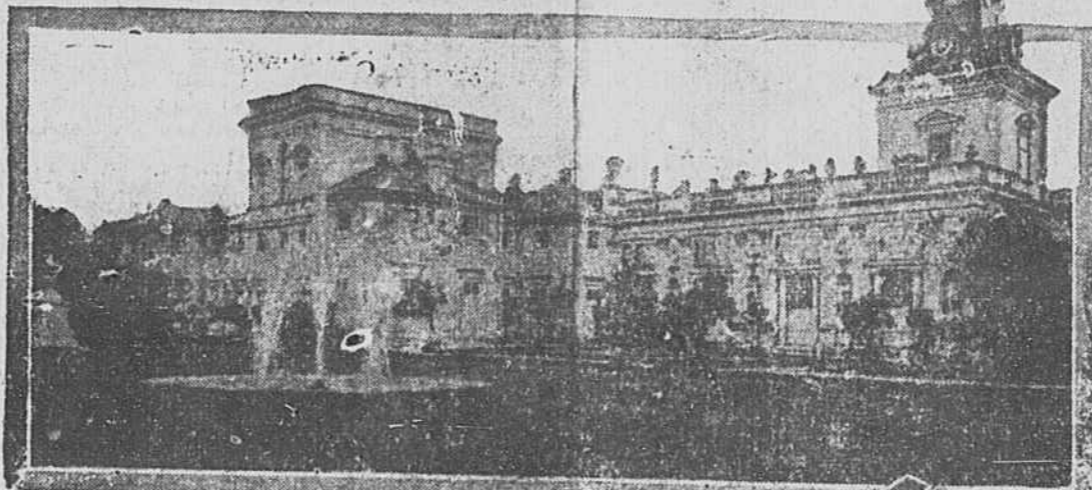
The imperial German government will readily understand that the United States cannot discuss the policy of government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade, except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of her citizens by German naval commander's illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate rights to life itself.

Should Abandon Retaliation.
If a belligerent can not retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and due regard for the dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would, in such circumstances, constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, or of special alterations of the circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it can not consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of the mere alteration of circumstance.

Must Respect Neutral Rights.
The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and principles are immutable.

Scenes in Warsaw, Which Russians May Lose



German troops, according to despatches from Poland, are about to take Warsaw, one of the greatest cities of Europe, which the Russians have been defending desperately for months. It was reported several days ago the German armies had gone as near as seventeen miles, and it was said the Russians were preparing to evacuate. These pictures show street scenes and large buildings in the city and prove it to be a community as well advanced as many other large European cities.

TURKO-ITALIAN SITUATION TENSE

Refusal of Turks to Allow Italians To Leave Country May Cause Declaration of War by Italy in Near Future.

Rome, July 23.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey are becoming more tense because of the reported refusal of the Turkish authorities to permit Italian subjects to leave the Ottoman empire. It is believed here that a declaration of war by Italy in the near future is highly probable. Reports from Carlo that Turkish-German expeditions have landed on Italian territory in Tripoli has aroused the ire of the Italian press. Rome has also heard that a large number of Italian reservists have been detained at Smyrna on the pretense that passenger traffic had been stopped because of the port being closed, while Italians are similarly detained at various other points. Although Italy is at war with Austria, there has been no declaration against either Turkey or Germany and it has been believed in diplomatic circles that each side is waiting on the other to take the initiative.

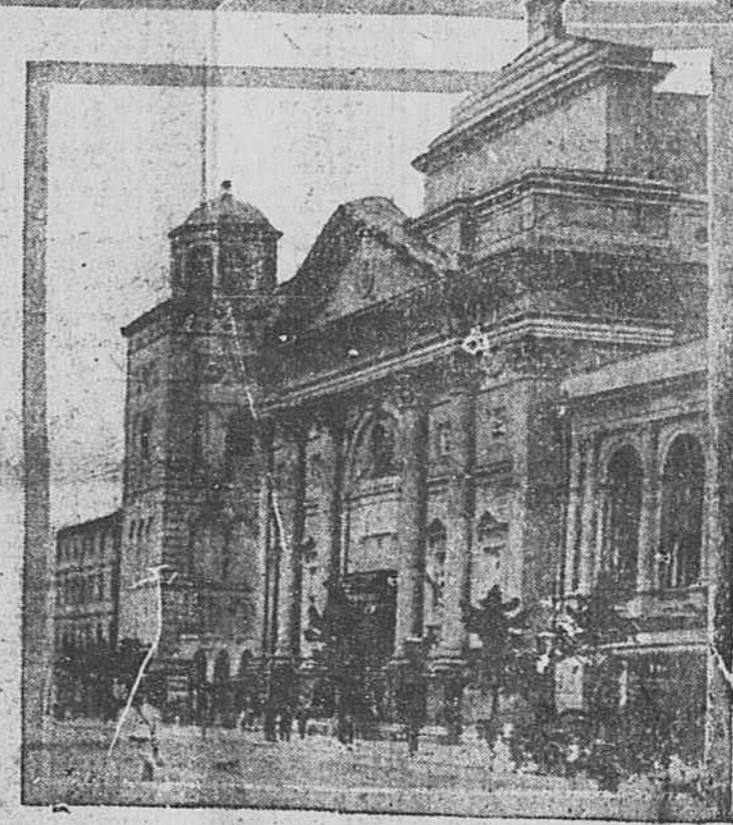
GOMPERS ENDORSES STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Says Statement on "German Influences" Doesn't Refer to British Report Strike.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 23.—After a day of conferences with the heads of international labor unions here, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced tonight his organization endorsed the local strikers' demands. He also said he didn't refer to the Bridgeport situation in making a statement about "German Influences" causing strikes in war material factories.

Illinois Staats Zeitung Says U. S. Conspired to Break Up Germany

Chicago, July 23.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, commencing on the note to Germany tomorrow will declare "as we stated before the present note was published, apparently our government had a secret agree-



WILSON WANTS REPORTS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson has called for reports on the national defense, it became known here tonight after the publication of the note to Germany, he intends to propose to congress at the proper time a reasonable and adequate naval program and a definite program for the military training of Americans consistent with the national policy.

WILL PROTECT GERMANS IN U. S.

State Department Will Not Allow Extradition of Those Working in Ammunition Factories Supplying Allies.

Washington, July 23.—The state department officials said today that the Germans in the United States, who might be prosecuted, as announced in Berlin last night for working in ammunition factories in lands supplying war materials to Germany's enemies, are in no danger of extradition. They would not come under the effects of the German law while they remain in the United States. Should such Germans become naturalized Americans in the meantime, and return to Germany at the close of the war, they are protected by the naturalization treaty under which the United States could intervene in their behalf.

Early Morning Fire.
A five room house on West Market street, occupied by Claud Shaw was partially destroyed by fire which started about 2:30 this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. By a prompt response to the call and hard work the firemen succeeded in saving the house next to the one damaged, although the two were only a few feet apart.

MORE RIOTS IN BAYONNE STRIKE

Many Shots Fired When Sheriff Led Company of Deputies Through Crowd of Thousand Strikers—No Fatalities.

New York, July 23.—A fresh outbreak late today disturbed the comparative quiet that has prevailed at Bayonne, N. J., since the cessation of rioting of the previous three days when three were killed and four injured. Today's trouble came when Sheriff Kinkead led fifty deputies through a crowd of a thousand Standard Oil strikers. The crowd hurled sticks and stones, and many shots were fired, but as far as known the only injuries were sore heads and bruised limbs.

New York, July 23.—A comparative calm is around the Standard Oil works at Bayonne. Throughout the night an occasional shot was heard but so far as the police could ascertain, no one was hurt.

GERMANS REPORT LITTLE PROGRESS TOWARD WARSAW

LIEUT. BECKER MAY BE GIVEN ANOTHER TRIAL

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE GRANT ORDER DIRECTING STATE TO SHOW CAUSE

COUNSEL CLAIMS NEW EVIDENCE

State Will Oppose Order Which is Returnable Before Justice Ford Monday.

New York, July 23.—Supreme Court Justice Philbin today granted an order directing the state to show cause why the motion for a new trial should not be granted Charles Becker, sentenced to die Wednesday. The order is returnable Monday before Justice Ford. The state will oppose the motion.

This effort to save Beckers life was made when W. B. Cochran, his counsel placed before Justice Philbin what he claimed was newly discovered evidence.

Stating that Becker by his silence in keeping his promise to shield the late Timothy D. Sullivan, Becker "has placed his foot on the scaffold, Cochran declared that Becker is willing to face cross examination without any limitations, or conditions. Among the statements made in the plea today are affidavits in which it is claimed Becker was "framed up."

VILLA FORCES TO MAKE LAST STAND

Maytorena Massing Forces in Sonora to Oppose Carranza.

Douglas, Arizona, July 23.—Joe Maytorena the Villa government of Sonora is hurriedly massing the available forces in the state for a last stand at Nogales against the Carranza troops. Advice here state that estimates based on careful observation place the largest number of Villa troops in the town as fifteen hundred. It is expected though that this force will be reinforced by one thousand from Guaymas.

NAKE FORMAL INQUIRY OF ORDUNA INCIDENT

Report of N. Y. Collector of Port Shows Attack Was Made Without Warning.

Washington, July 23.—United States will make a formal inquiry of Germany regarding the German submarine attack on the British liner Orduna with twenty-two Americans aboard.

The report of Dudley Field Malone, collector of port at New York, today showed that the attack was made without warning.

Key West National Bank Closed; Depositors Will Be Protected

Key West, Fla., July 23.—The Island City National Bank, capitalized at a hundred thousand dollars, suspended business today and the directors announced its affairs will be turned over to the treasurer department for settlement.

ARE HINDERED BY POOR ROADS WHICH RETARD ARTILLERY MOVEMENTS

RUSSIANS LOSE HEAVILY IN SOUTH

Attacked Austrians With Strong Forces But Were Repulsed With Great Losses.

GERMANS SEIZE AMERICAN SHIP

London, July 23.—The Austrians and Germans are driving their attacks against the Russians defending Warsaw and at some points they report advantages. The attackers are operating, however, through country where the retreating troops have laid waste to the country and where the poor roads are little suited for artillery movements.

The Vienna official statement tonight claims heavy losses to the Poles in South Poland and on the upper Bug river, where it says the Russians attacked with strong forces but were repulsed.

In Courland the Germans claim to be pushing the Russians.

Heavy fighting continues on the Isonzo front where Italy claims she is meeting with success but Austria disputes this. On the Carso front Italy claims the Austrian attack failed, the Austrians losing fifteen hundred men taken prisoners.

In the west there have been only unimportant changes.

Berlin, July 23.—A Vienna dispatch to the National Zeitung says the final Russian attempt to stop the Teutonic advance south of the Lublin-Chelm railroad, southeast of Warsaw has failed.

The Russian southwestern fronts are seriously menaced says a dispatch. The railroad through Ivanograd, Lublin and Chelm is now only a few miles north of the Teutonic lines. The capture of the latter two is said to be only a question of a brief time. The correspondent of the National Zeitung at Tarnow Galicia, while reporting that the Teutonic forces are advancing steadily, points out many difficulties.

He says the Russians lack ammunition but the statement that their morale are shattered is untrue. They are displaying the greatest bravery and endurance, and only in cases of the contingents without higher officers do they surrender readily. At Krasnostav, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, the Poles awaited the attackers, resisting with bayonets. It was necessary to literally throw the Russians from the trenches. The lack of good roads in Poland is hampering the invaders. Ten to twelve teams of horses are necessary to draw the heavy guns.

ANOTHER AERIAL ATTACK RUMORED

Count Zeppelin Said to Have Perfected Silent Engine for Dirigibles.

Geneva, July 23.—Fresh rumors of an impending Zeppelin attack on London have been brought here from the German air base at Friedrichshaven. It is reported that a remarkable new invention to shield dirigibles from attack has been perfected. It is supposed to be the "silent" engine on which Count Zeppelin has been working.